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NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME HYMENOPTERA.

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In the course of my work I have come across a number of names, currently in use for Hymenoptera, which appear to need rectification. A brief account of these is given herewith.

EUGLOSSIDÆ.

Eulema mussitans (Fabr.).

Apis mussitans, Fabr., 1787. This has been referred by all recent writers to *E. surinamensis*, based on *Apis surinamensis*, L., Syst. Nat. p. 579, No. 36. It is not, however, *A. surinamensis*, L., Syst. Nat. p. 575, No. 6, which is described as "A. atra, alis atro-cærulescentibus, abdominis petiolo obovato. Habitat in America, Rolander. Magna, facie Sphegis, sed lingua instructa." This latter is a wasp, doubtfully identical with *Zethus mexicanus* (L., 1767). Friese has described a variety from Venezuela, which will stand as *Eulema mussitans nigrifacies* (Friese).

ANTHOPHORIDÆ.

Anthophora atrocincta, Lep., 1841.

Apis plumipes, Fabricius, 1781; not Pallas, 1772.

South Africa (Dalla Torre wrongly gives the locality as India). I have specimens from Dr. Brauns.

Habropoda montana, Rad., 1882.

Dalla Torre referred this to *Podalirius*, and then changed the name to *P. radoszkowskii*, because of the prior *P. montanus* (Cresson). Bingham correctly refers the insect back to *Habropoda*, but retains Dalla Torre's specific name, which is quite unnecessary.

Tetralonia phryne (Nurse), *T. pomona* (Nurse), *T. cassandra* (Nurse).

These North Indian species are described by Nurse in 1904 under *Eucera*, subg. *Macrocera*, with the remark that *Macrocera* has priority over *Tetralonia*. *Macrocera*, however, is a homonym, and in my opinion *Tetralonia* is a valid genus.

MEGACHILIDÆ.

Megachile mendozana, n. n.

Megachile cornuta, Smith, Descr. New Sp. Hym. 1879, p. 78; Ckll., Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1905, p. 341 (Argentine); not of Latreille, Hist. Nat. Ins. 1805, p. 59.

ANDRENIDÆ.

Andrena radoszkowskyi, Schmiedeknecht, 1883.

Andrena fasciata, Radoszkowsky, 1876; not Fabricius, 1775; not Imhof, 1832. Caucasus.

Andrena ducis, n. n.

Andrena transeaspica, Radoszkowsky, 1893; not Radoszkowsky, 1886.

A. radoszkowskii, Dalla Torre, Cat. Hym. x. 149 (1896); not Schmied. 1883. Central Asia.

MUTILLIDÆ.

Mutilla cameronella, n. n. ↓

Mutilla confusa, Cameron, Biol. Cent.-Amer. 1894, p. 115 (Panama); not of Lepel. 1845.

Mutilla wallacei, n. n.

Mutilla nigra, Smith, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool., 1858, p. 151 (Aru Is.); not of Rossi, 1792. See also E. André, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1896, p. 78 (New Guinea).

Mutilla saharae, n. n.

Mutilla fasciata, Klug, Symb. Phys. 1829 (Sahara); not of Olivier, 1811.

M. (Stenomutilla) argentata var. *aucta*, Lep., cannot take the earlier name *bifasciata*, Klug, 1829, because of the still earlier *bifasciata*, Swederus, 1787 (= *occidentalis*, L.). However, the name *rondanii*, Spinola, is two years older than *aucta*.

SCOLIIDÆ.

Compsomeris druryi, n. n.

Vespa maculata, Drury, 1773; not of Linné, 1763.

Scolia quadrimaculata, Fabricius, 1804; not of Fabricius, 1775. Jamaica.

LARRIDÆ.

Dinctus pictus (Fabr.).*Sphex guttata*, Fabricius, 1793; not of Gmelin, 1790.

The name *D. pictus*, commonly used by authors, is wrongly made to give way to *D. guttatus* in Dalla Torre's catalogue.

CRABRONIDÆ.

Crabro dives schenckii, n. n. ^v

Crabro pictus, Schenck, Jahrb. Ver. Naturk. Nassau, 1857; not of Fabricius, 1793 (= *Dinctus*).

Solenius rufipes (Lep.).

Crabro rufipes (Lep.) Smith, was described under *Ceratocolus*. If it is left in *Crabro* it must take the name *C. excavatus*, Fox, because of *C. rufipes*, Fabr., 1787 (? = *Cerceris tuberculata*); but if we follow Ashmead in placing it in *Solenius*, the original name remains.

ORTHOPTERA IN 1905 AND 1906.

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

NEITHER in 1905 nor in 1906 did anything of special interest with regard to our Orthoptera come under my ken; still, as the sum of our knowledge is made up of details, it will not be out of place to put on record even the trivialities that have been noted, seeing especially that it is in consequence of such small details not being recorded that our knowledge of this order is so incomplete. There are, in fact, some counties in England (Shropshire, for instance) of whose orthopterous fauna we seem to have absolutely no records whatever, and yet surely there are some naturalists who could tell us at least if the common earwig and the kitchen cockroach exist there, for we cannot be said to know that they do.

1905. On February 25th male specimens of *Forficula auricularia* were found inside dead and hollow stems of deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) on the Roman Road, near Leatherhead. Specimens found hibernating are usually females, but this find seems to indicate that the males hibernate also. Of this species one or two aberrations were met with. A dark female was taken by Mr. F. M. Carr in the New Forest in April. Mr. R. A. R. Priske kindly gave me a male with aberrant forceps (the left branch being normal, but the right as large as in var. *forcipata*), which he took at Deal in September. Amongst a number of earwigs found in a garden in the town of Warwick (September 7th-11th) was a male with very abnormal forceps